

## SHOT IN HIS HOUSE BY A BURGLAR.

Young Frank Tuttle Had a Wild Struggle in Sight of His Family.

Gripped the Housebreaker's Pistol Hand and Fought, but Was Overpowered.

His Millionaire Father, Ezra Tuttle, and the Women of the Household Saw It All.

### MAD FLIGHT OF THE CRACKSMAN.

In Escaping He Broke Through Two Other Brooklyn Dwellings and Knocked Down Two Women—Had a Confederate Outside.

The residence of Ezra B. Tuttle, the millionaire coal dealer, No. 404 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, is a few doors from Clynmer street, in the very heart of the most aristocratic section of the Eastern District. It is three stories and a basement. About seven o'clock last night the family was at dinner in the basement. At table were Mr. Tuttle, his wife, his sister-in-law, Mrs. Sylvester Tuttle, and his son Frank, an athletic young man.

Frank heard the dining room shutters rattle. He went to the basement door, but saw no one. He had hardly taken his seat at the table when the servant girl shouted from the parlor that something was the matter upstairs.

The whole family went to the parlor floor, and Frank went up to the floor above. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle found that one of the front parlor windows had been opened. They were wondering about this when Frank shouted down the stairs: "Father, this is strange; there is a light in your room!"

Instantly there was a loud ringing of the front door bell, and the young man hurried down to answer it. He saw a man descending the steps, and ran after him.

"See here," he asked, "what do you mean by ringing that bell?"

"I was looking for Mr. Lamb," answered the man, and he went on. His father, mother and aunt were still examining the parlor window when he reached the vestibule. All were startled by a noise on the floor above, and looking up, saw a man bounding toward them with a pistol in his right hand. As his feet touched the floor at the foot of the stairs young Tuttle sprang at him. He grasped the man by the right wrist. The stranger gripped him with his left hand, and there began a terrible struggle for the possession of the pistol.

While the family watched in horror, the combatants struggled as far as the vestibule. Then the intruder freed his hands, and placing the barrel of his weapon close to Tuttle's face, pulled the trigger. The powder burned the young man's cheek and the bullet entered his head just above the right eye. With a cry the young man fell to the floor, his head striking against the wall.

### FLIGHT OF THE BURGLAR.

The man dashed through the front door, his pistol in his hand. He ran to the corner of Clynmer street. He ran across to No. 122, which is occupied by Robert B. Carey. He rang the bell and a servant girl opened the door. Putting her head with a threat to shoot her, the man dashed into the house and down the basement stairs. Carey was standing at the foot and attempted to stop him.

"Out of my way, damn you, or I'll blow your brains out!" the intruder shouted, flourishing his weapon. Corey stepped aside and the burglar rushed to the rear extension.

The window was closed and the fellow sprang through it, carrying the frame with him. Picking himself up, for he had fallen, he clambered limply over the fence into the yard of No. 124. A rear fence was next cleared and an instant later the fellow burst in the rear door of the house of Raphael Pantlidge, at No. 111 Taylor street.

The servant girl, Ella Schanfle, tried to stop him. He struck her a blow with his fist, knocking her down. Her screams had brought Mrs. Pantlidge to the foot of the stairs, and the man roughly flung her out of his way. He sprang up the stairs and reached the second floor. There he stopped an instant to put his pistol in his pocket. Then he opened the door and hurried down the street. A number of boys saw him and pelted him with snowballs. He reached the corner of Wythe avenue and disappeared.

### FRANK TUTTLE'S WOUND.

When the burglar left the Tuttle home Frank was carried to his bedroom and Dr. W. M. Pike, of No. 484 Bedford avenue, and Dr. John C. Schupp, of No. 408 Bedford avenue, called in. They found that the bullet, which was rather small, had just grazed his eye, and, passing along beneath the skin, had emerged above the right ear. It was found that the bullet below an indentation which it had made in the parlor door jamb.

The physicians were not sure that the bullet had not split on the young man's brow. They feared that one half of it was still lodged in his head, near the eyeball. He lost so much blood that his condition was serious last night.

The burglar had succeeded in getting away with nothing. A bureau drawer in Mrs. Tuttle's room in the second floor was found open, and it was evident the intruder had been disturbed before he could do anything. There was no doubt of the way of his entrance. He had merely stood on the broad stone ledge outside the parlor windows and pushed back the latch of the window with a flat instrument.

The one mysterious feature of the case was the ringing of the door bell and the rattling of the basement window. It is thought that the confederate outside sought to alarm the Tuttle family by ringing the bell when he saw that the family were suspicious of something.

The police said last night they had not been told of the confederate at all. Young Tuttle was too sick to tell anything about him. The man who shot Tuttle is described by Corey as a stoutly built fellow about thirty years old, dark-skinned, with black mustache, black clothes and a derby hat.

The doctor's servant girl went to the lath house last night, and it is said, looked out from some photographs of books shown to her by Captain Corwin, in which she saw a man who resembled her assailant. Just after the disappearance of the burglar the reserve from the Clynmer Street Station

searched the neighborhood but found no trace of him. Detectives Hayes and Dolan are now on the case.

### SAW THE MAN RUNNING.

Special Policeman Clarke of the Clynmer Street Station says he saw the man running across Clynmer street. He tried to stop him but the fellow held him off with the pistol and went into No. 122. James Turkington, and the old man who lives at No. 362 Myrtle avenue, also says he saw the burglar and his pistol on Clynmer street. Frank D. Tuttle is a brother of Winthrop N. Tuttle, who three years ago captured a burglar in the residence of Millionaire John E. Seares, whom he was visiting. The man, whose name was Carpenter, was badly beaten by Tuttle, and was afterwards convicted and sent to Sing Sing for fifteen years.

### A SURPLUS OF MILLIONS.

The Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Shows the Company's Sound Condition.

The synopsis of the Forty-ninth annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the year 1895, the details of which will be found on another page, contains the usual clear and explicit information. Separate income accounts are given, according to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's report.

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## ANTI-COAL TRUST BILLS WILL PASS.

Sentiment of Both Parties in the Legislature Points to That Way.

The Measures Will Be Made a Special Order in the Lower House To-day by Mr. Robbins.

### A "BLIND" REQUEST BY 'PHONE.

Chairman of the Committee Was Asked Saturday, by Some One Unknown, to Permit the Bills to Have a Public Hearing.

Albany, N. Y., March 2.—The two anti-coal trust bills which if passed are expected to stop the artificial stimulation of the price of coal and the consequent oppression of the poor people by reason of that advance, constitute a special order in the Assembly to-morrow. There is every reason to believe that they will pass.

They were introduced upon by the Assembly Judiciary Committee last Friday. On Saturday, Assemblyman Fred A. Robbins, of Allegany, received a telephone message from some unknown source asking that the Assembly defer action until the managers of the coal trust could appear and make an argument against the bills. Mr. Robbins said the request came too late.

"I was very much surprised," said Mr. Robbins to-night, "to get a telephone message on Saturday in reference to these bills. I endeavored to find out who was talking to me over the telephone, but whoever it was took care, either by design or by reason of inability to speak through a telephone, to keep me in ignorance of his identity. He would not say for whom he was speaking or from what office he was telephoning."

### A "BLIND" REQUEST.

"I gathered from his remarks that he wanted delay in the consideration of these bills, and understood him to say that he wanted a public hearing given. The request, made in this informal, not to say peculiar, way, was of a character to which, of course, I could pay no attention, so I said it was too late to give a hearing. I understand that the Senate Committee on Judiciary will give a hearing on these measures some time this week. I want to carry out my part of this work, however, and the other body can take action looking to delay it if it cares to. In that case the blame will not rest upon me. I don't see the necessity of a hearing. We know what these bills are, I have heard of no opposition in this chamber, and I expect to secure their passage to-morrow."

Inasmuch as the Republican members in the Assembly have expressed their willingness to pass these bills, and the Democrats will assist, if there is any delay it will be a strategic move. It is not clear just what the coal trust can urge against these bills. Its attorneys, of course, are doing nothing to help. It is not clear just what the coal trust can urge against these bills. Its attorneys, of course, are doing nothing to help. It is not clear just what the coal trust can urge against these bills. Its attorneys, of course, are doing nothing to help.

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## IT WAS A BAD DAY FOR UNCLE SAM.

He Was Outclassed in Bouts with the Supreme Court and Attorney-General.

A Verdict for Mrs. Stanford and Opinions Rendered in the Pacific Railroad Matter.

### BOTH FOUND STRANGELY ALIKE.

Questions Asked by the House Committee Answered by the Attorney-General Which Are Against the Government's Interests.

Washington, March 2.—This has been a bad day for the United States. Uncle Sam has met his law lords at both ends of the capital and found himself out-classed in each encounter. Between the Attorney-General and the Supreme Court, the poor old gentleman fared as ill as the frog which, relying for safety on the antagonistic appetites of two snakes had the deep disappointment to be swallowed by both.

When the House Committee on Pacific Railroads met this morning, the chairman read the following opinion by the Attorney-General in reply to certain questions submitted by the committee.

"FIRST QUESTION—Whether the officers and directors of the bond-aided Pacific railroads incurred any liability to the United States by the unlawful issue of the stock of said companies?"

ANSWER—If the officers and directors of any company knowingly made or permitted any unlawful issue of stock thereof they became personally liable to the company, or to its lawful stockholders, but not to the United States, which was merely a creditor. The rights of creditors could not be affected by the improper issue of stock, which merely represents the property of the company, but does not dispose of or encumber it.

Second Question—Whether the said officers and directors incurred any liability to their respective companies or to the United States, by the issue of stock, made with themselves, or persons representing them, for the construction of said railroad.

ANSWER—If officers and directors made contracts with themselves, or persons representing them, to their own profit or detriment, they became liable to it, unless such contracts were knowingly authorized or ratified by the majority of the directors having no interest therein, or by the stockholders, but they did not become liable to the United States.

Third Question—Whether the United States, as a creditor of the said corporation, can maintain actions in their own name against said parties for the enforcement of said liability, if it exists, until all remedies to enforce payments of all debts owing by the said companies to the United States have been exhausted?

ANSWER—It was held in the case of the United States vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company, known as the Credit Mobilier case, that such liability was to the respective companies only. The United States could not, therefore, maintain any action thereon against the guilty parties, but could assert the rights of the company by a proper suit in equity as a creditor, and would not be bound first to exhaust other remedies if a showing were made of probable loss by delay.

Fourth Question: Whether, if such liability exists, the United States will be barred in any action which might be brought for the enforcement thereof by the statute of limitations, which would bar the companies if the same were brought in their name and behalf? In other words, whether the United States would be entitled to maintain action, as creditor of said corporations, against their directors and officers, which the corporations themselves could not maintain?

ANSWER—As the United States would be merely asserting the rights of the companies as assets to be applied to the payment of their creditors any statute of limitations which would bar the companies would not bar the United States.

FIFTH QUESTION—Whether the facts found and stated by the Pacific Railroad Commissioners of 1887 in their report to the President are supported by evidence legally admissible in a court of justice?

ANSWER—If this question means to ask whether the testimony taken before the Pacific Railroad Commissioners upon which they found the facts stated in their report would be admissible in a suit or action between parties in a court, I answer, generally, that the statements made by the witnesses would be admissible as to the facts, but not against any other person, and that original documents would be admissible, or copies under the usual rules relating to secondary evidence. With these exceptions the evidence would not be admissible. I do not understand the question, to ask for my opinion, whether, if the Commissioners had applied legal rules of evidence, the testimony had been admitted.

It will be seen that this opinion is directly in line with the decision of the Supreme Court, rendered this afternoon in the case of the United States vs. Jane L. Stanford. The parallel is so close as to suggest something more than a coincidence in point of the affirming words, "Then, my sentiments." Or Justice Harlan might, on his part, have spared himself a deal of needless mumbly by writing across the Attorney-General's opinion the words "We concur," and handing it down to the Attorney-General.

As an answer to that gentleman's pursuit of the property of the late Leland Stanford under the personal liability of California, it would be as good as the decision actually rendered, on the principle that a wink is as good as a nod. If Mr. Harmon were of an earnest and sensitive nature, he would doubtless experience a great pain in losing license in the Supreme Court by a decision so closely conforming to his own views, uttered the same day in another place. He would feel somewhat like Byron's "Struck Eagle," who viewed his own feather on the arrow that pierced in this breast. But fortunately there is reason to think that his pursuit of the Stanford millions was not so zealous that its failure will break his heart. That fibrous organ is imperfectly frangible by any ordinary disaster to his country.

When passing the station at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, about 9 o'clock last night, a track inspector of the elevated road came upon the body of a man. Engine No. 157, bound south, had just passed over the spot. Train Dispatcher Gilbert was informed of the discovery and notified Policeman Platt, of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street Station. The body was subsequently removed to the station house in a patrol wagon.

Articles found on the dead man's body indicate that he was Louis Patterson, of No. 113 West Thirtieth street. Among his effects were found a bill of Belma and Patterson, of Nos. 12 and 14 West Seventh street, dated February 1st. A note addressed to Mr. Patterson, and signed "Jack," was also found and which read: "Friend Lou-Pattine is playing in Washington this week. Send flowers by Wednesday. I look to you to send them. JACOB E. REBUS, 1153 Broadway."

A bill from Michael Hart, florist, of No. 113 West Thirtieth street, and a silk handkerchief bearing the initial "L." were found in the pocket. The man is described as being about forty-five years old, with dark-complexioned hair and mustache, and wearing dark clothes. It is supposed that the man had attempted to cross from the east to the west platform at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, when he was run down and killed.

Three alarms were sent out in quick succession last night for a fire in the piano factory of Stintz & Bauer, at Nos. 338 and 340 East Thirtieth street. The building is a massive five-story brick structure, with a frontage of sixty feet, and extends back fully one hundred feet.

The fire was discovered by Thomas Brady, of No. 573 First avenue, who was passing along Thirtieth street when he was attracted by the reflection of the flames on a window in the wagon way. He ran to the corner and notified Policeman Kane, of the East Thirtieth street Station, who turned in the alarm. Before the firemen and engines arrived James McFarlane and Patrick Maloney, both of No. 337 East Thirtieth street, rushed up and said that there was a watchman inside the building.

In trying to effect an entrance they got their hands badly cut by glass, and their wounds were dressed by Ambulance Surgeon Dobbs, of Bellevue Hospital. The watchman, it was said later, had made his way out in safety. By the time the firemen arrived, the interior of the structure was a mass of flames. The heat became so intense that finally the tenants of the houses at Nos. 343, 345 and 347 East Thirtieth street, were forced to leave.

The occupants of the six-story tenement, along First avenue, and between Thirtieth and Thirtieth street, the rear of which are but a few feet from the burning building, were subjected to a constant shower of sparks.

The firemen were much hampered because of the scarcity of water and for a while the water in the neighboring saloons was turned off. The damage, it is said, will exceed \$100,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

## ELOPED WITH HER MUSIC TEACHER.

Daughter of the Rich Theologian, Dr. Bloch, Wedded to Mr. Fingerhut.

They Came to This Country from Breslau, Were Arrested and Then Married by a Rabbi.

### THE FATHER CABLED HIS CONSENT.

Couple Had Little Money When They Arrived Here, and Will Stop with Relatives of the Bride.

Miss Louise Bloch and Solomon Fingerhut, who eloped from their native town of Breslau, Prussia, and sailed on the steamship Spaarndam from Rotterdam February 19, arrived here yesterday afternoon, and were detained by the immigration officials, who had been notified of their elopement, where they were married.

Later they were paroled in his custody, and were taken by him to Rabbi Moses Meisner, at No. 239 East Sixtieth street, where they were married.

Miss Bloch, who is the daughter of Dr. Joseph Samuel Bloch, a Jewish theologian, an ex-member of the Austrian Reichsrath, a reputed millionaire and the friend and correspondent of many rabbis, two years ago became the pupil of a young Austrian pianist, Solomon Fingerhut, twenty years old. Miss Bloch, who is but seventeen years old, at once fell in love with him, and before many weeks had elapsed the girl's father decided that it was best to separate them. After that the couple met clandestinely, and decided to elope.

A note told the father of the girl of their destination. He notified the authorities, and the elopers were arrested in New York. They came in the second cabin of the Spaarndam.

WANTED TO GET MARRIED. When the elopers reached Ellis Island yesterday they were taken before the Special Board of Inquiry and asked the usual questions.

It came out during the testimony that the couple intended to get married just as soon as they could find a rabbi. They were very much surprised to learn that Dr. Bloch had cabled his consent.

The girl is remarkable pretty. She explained the cause of the elopement in these words: "I could not resist my darling Solomon. We simply had to get married. I am desperately in love with him, and would never know a moment's happiness were he to be taken away. My father, of course, objected to the wedding, else would not have come here."

AT THE RABBI'S HOUSE. Miss Bloch, Mr. Fingerhut, Immigrant Inspector Russell and the Austrian-Hungarian Consul, Baron von Leonhardi in the afternoon went to the residence of Rabbi Moses Meisner, of No. 239 East Sixtieth street, where the marriage ceremony was celebrated. Rabbi Meisner being informed by wire of the coming bride and groom, Baron von Leonhardi introduced the party, and explained in a few words what was desired. Seating himself at a table, the Rabbi asked the usual questions and then performed the marriage ceremony.

The couple will reside with the uncle and aunt of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Bloch, of No. 315 East Seventy-ninth street. Mr. Bloch is a clock manufacturer in this city. He and his wife were at Willis Island yesterday to greet their place. The couple had but twenty dollars between them when they reached here.

DEATHS. BROWER.—At his residence, Ridgefield, N. J., on Sunday morning, March 1, David V. Brower, aged 80 years. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Church, Ridgefield, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

CHAPIN.—Suddenly, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. G. B. Benson, 427 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 1, 1896, Julia S. Chapin, widow of L. W. Chapin. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the above address, on Wednesday, March 4, at 8 o'clock p. m. Interment at convenience of family.

HINE.—At Stamford, Conn., Sunday, March 1, 1896, Jane Van Norden, wife of Charles F. Hine, in her 70th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 17 Clinton avenue, Wednesday, March 4, at 11 a. m. Carriages will be waiting the arrival of the 9:02 train from New York. Yarmouth (N. S.) papers please copy.

LANGHEIN.—March 1, Emma J., beloved wife of J. C. Julius Langhein. Funeral services at her late residence, 1421 Washington avenue, Tuesday evening, March 3, at 8 o'clock. Interment Wednesday morning in Greenwood. Kindly omit flowers.

PHILLIPS.—On Sunday, March 1, 1896, after a short illness, W. Irving Phillips, son of Mary J. and the late William Phillips, of Flushing, L. I. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PLUGNER.—On Saturday, February 29, Andrew C. Plugner, beloved husband of Margaret Plugner, in the 55th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 549 10th avenue, Tuesday, March 3, at 1 p. m.

YOUNG.—On Saturday, February 29, after a lingering illness, John, son of Julia Young, in the 20th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 2384 2d ave., on Tuesday, March 3, at 1 p. m.

King, Menes's Army Makes an Energetic Attack on Barater's Brigands and Puts Them to Flight.

Massowah, March 2.—General Barateri attacked the Abyssinians yesterday. Generals Albertone, Arimondi and Dabormida commanded the left, centre and right brigades, respectively.